

# A PRICE OF \$25000. on HIS HEAD!

IT IS an extraordinary, almost an incredible tale!

His Britannic Majesty, King George V, through his accredited servants and ministers, offers a reward of \$25,000 for the Irish patriot Sir Roger Casement, if he is taken alive, together with immunity from punishment to anyone who attempts to capture him and injures him in the process.

So Sir Roger Casement claims and so the German government claims. It seems almost impossible and yet Casement asserts that he has documentary evidence to support every allegation he makes.

Casement is a man who has lived an honorable life and has had many rewards, including a title, from the English government. With everyone who knows him his word is as good as a gold bond. He was the man who exposed the Belgian atrocities in the Congo and brought to the attention of the world the fiendish manner in which an English company maltreated Indian rubber gatherers in the upper reaches of the Amazon.

The title, the medals, the honors and the pensions which he had received for faithful and extraordinary service to the British government while he was connected with its foreign office he turned back scornfully to the British government when he discovered the plot that had been laid against him.

When the war broke out Casement was in America. He wrote an open letter immediately to his friends in Ireland expressing the earnest desire that Irish men would not fight the battles of Ireland's traditional oppressor, England. The British government was highly displeased. Casement started out for Germany, where he intended to find out what the Kaiser would do to Ireland should he be victorious in the war.

While passing through Christiania, capital of Norway, he claims that M. de C. Findlay, British minister to Norway, at the instigation of Sir Edward Grey, made overtures to his valet and offered the valet \$25,000 if he would assist the British government in kidnapping Casement and hustling him to a British war-

Sir Roger Casement, Irish Patriot, Tells Story of the Price He Says Great Britain Has Offered For His Capture.

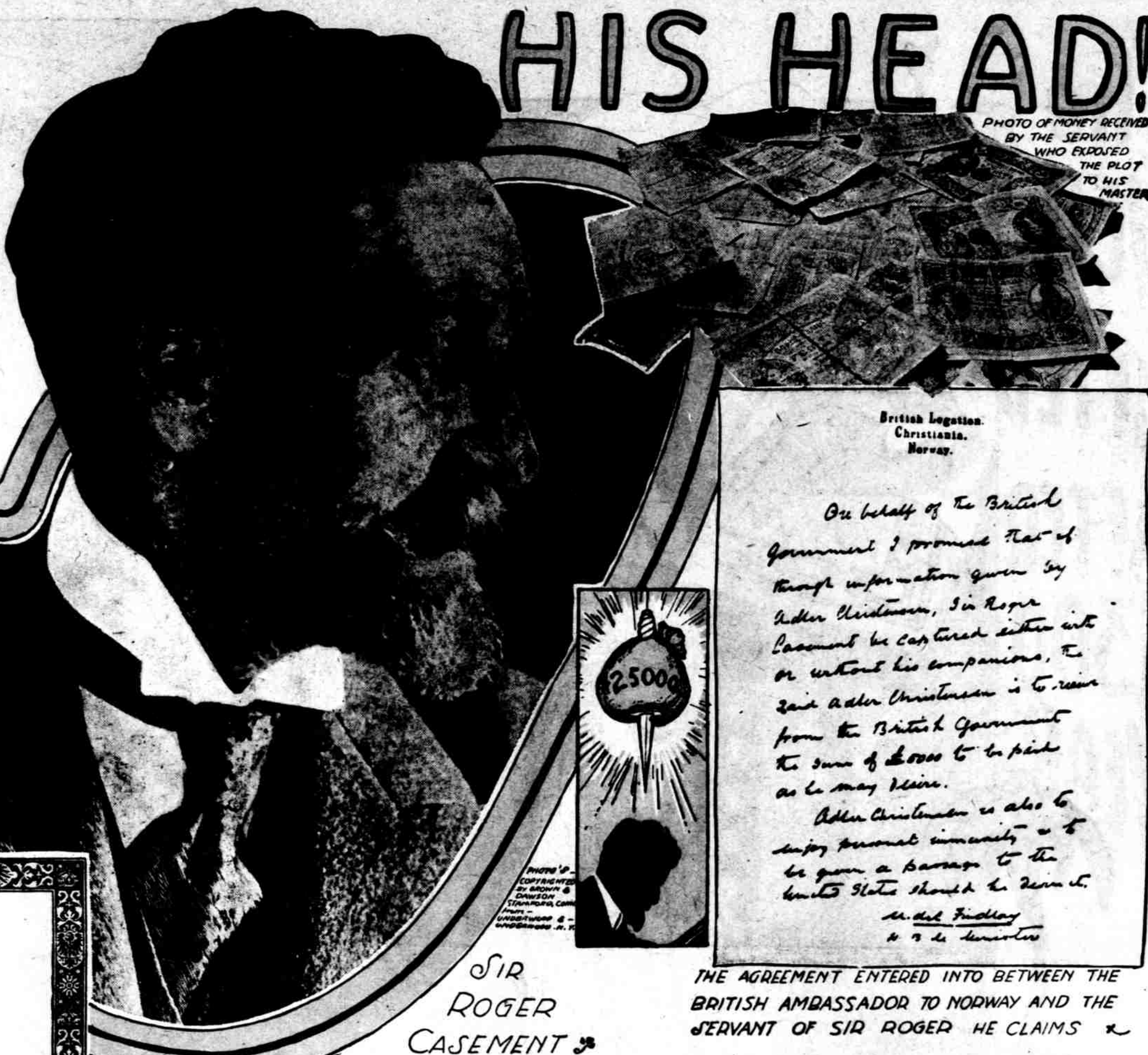


PHOTO OF MONEY RECEIVED BY THE SERVANT WHO EXPOSED THE PLOT TO HIS MASTER.

British Legation, Christiania, Norway.

On behalf of the British Government I promise that if through information given by Adler Christensen, Sir Roger Casement be captured either with or without his companions, the said Adler Christensen is to receive from the British Government the sum of £5000 to be paid as he may desire.

Adler Christensen is also to enjoy personal immunity and to be given a passport to the United States should he desire it.

M. de C. Findlay  
British Minister

SIR ROGER CASEMENT

THE AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY AND THE SERVANT OF SIR ROGER HE CLAIMS



THE PASSPORT ISSUED BY KAISER WILLIAM TO SIR ROGER CASEMENT

ship which would be lying off the Norwegian coast. If Casement was injured or killed in the process, so runs the story, the valet was to be spirited to America by the British government to escape punishment.

According to Casement the valet told Casement of the first overtures that had been made to him and together they laid plans whereby the valet was to pretend to agree to act in the plot. In this manner he secured for Casement what Casement claims to be indisputable proof that the most powerful nation in the world has descended to medieval methods—to bribery, kidnapping and even assassination—to rid itself of a political enemy. In the meantime he has remained in Germany under the special protection of the Kaiser.

How does it happen, most people have asked, that the British government should be so anxious to capture Casement that it deliberately commissions one of its representatives to offer a reward of 5,000 pounds sterling for his apprehension?

The answer can best be found in Sir Roger's own words. "Put out of your

mind," he says, "all thoughts regarding the present war. Go back to the days of Frederick the Great and what will you find? Great Britain spending millions and millions of pounds to assist Frederick in his numerous and devastating wars."

"Read the history of Continental Europe and Great Britain; read histories written by great British, not German, historians, and you will find that it has been the policy of Great Britain through the centuries what the British were pleased to call the balance of power in Europe."

"Great Britain always sought to arrange things that she could whether with money, ships or land forces, if necessary, to triumph over any combination that might be formed against her. And when any nation became in British eyes too powerful, history shows and historians record the answer."

With these facts in mind Casement has preached the creation of an independent Ireland, with most of its harbors well fortified, a Gibraltar of the Atlantic as it were. His platform has been and is: The freedom of Ireland means the freedom of the seas. A glance at the map of Ireland shows in what a commanding position it lies and how if it were independent and fortified it would end English domination of the sea.

Casement is the John Brown of Eng-

land. England is as desirous of his capture as the slave states were desirous of laying their hands on John Brown after he had escaped from Harpers Ferry. Great Britain could afford to pay any price to have in safe keeping the man who advocates an idea that might prove her undoing as mistress of the seas.

Casement is particularly dangerous in England's eyes because his agitation is of such a sort that he may be able to make the question of the freedom of Ireland something more than a local affair and ultimately enlist the sympathy and perhaps the support of the peace and liberty lovers of the entire world irrespective of race, creed and nationality.

"My sympathy for my struggling and oppressed countrymen made me more sympathetic toward the oppressed in every clime," says Casement. "In 1905, I was twice summoned to Buckingham Palace to appear before Edward VII and I refused to go. I worked loyally for the United Kingdom while in its service, but I never revealed my opinions, and it was always well known that I cared all for Ireland and nothing for the empire."

"The empire I look on as the result of organized crime. As to the title bestowed on me, I had no choice; I was working at that time on the Putumayo investigation and had I refused to accept the title I would have been obliged to resign at once, before my work was finished; this would have been equivalent to abandoning those who were under conditions existing at that time practically held in bondage until death claimed them."

Casement comes by his patriotism most naturally. His father, Roger Casement, was a captain in the Third Dragoon Guards. He was stationed in India at the time of the Smith-O'Brien rising in Ireland in 1848, but resigned his commission fearing that his regiment might be ordered back to Ireland to subdue by force his fellow countrymen.

Later Captain Casement went to see Kossuth, who had been driven out of Hungary and was a fugitive in Turkey. He saw Kossuth at Wildin, but found that it was too late to serve Hungary. Both the Austrian and Hungarian governments were trying to force the Sultan to give up Kossuth. The patriot was very anxious to get a letter to Lord Palmerston, who was the British prime minister. Casement took the letter and, after being pursued by the Russians, made his way through Hungary and delivered it. Palmerston took immediate action and Kossuth was saved.

The son, Sir Roger, was born in Dublin in 1864. He was educated in Ireland and England and went to Africa in 1884. For five years he stayed in the Congo shooting and helping to found the Congo State. In 1890 he spent three months in the United States and then went back to the Congo for a year. Two years later he entered the British foreign office service and served in a consular capacity until 1904.

It was during his service in Africa

that he accomplished two remarkably brilliant things. He was the first man to draw the attention of the British government to the sleeping sickness and the attendant danger to all of Central Africa.

And again it was during his period of service in the Congo that he was the means of bringing the Congo atrocities, due to King Leopold's misadministration, to the attention of the world. It was his report to the British foreign office that brought about the whole campaign against the Belgian misdeeds in the Congo.

Casement carefully and patiently investigated all charges and judicially reported them. When through his efforts it was made known that the officers of the Belgian army had introduced cutting off of hands, and in a comparatively short period said they had cut off only 1,200, and when it was shown in his report that Captain Francke's troops had been ordered to mutilate their male victims in unspeakable manner Great Britain was aroused. The result is part of the world's history.

Casement was publicly thanked in the House of Lords by Lord Fitz-Maurice. In Morel's work on the Congo atrocities Casement is given credit in these words of the preface:

"Meanwhile Mr. Roger Casement, permanent British consul in the Congo State, an official of wide African experience, had been conducting a personal investigation in the Upper Congo. The appalling account of his experiences is now before the world, and has been followed by a further debate in Parliament, in the course of which absolute unanimity prevailed as to the essentiality of putting an end to the present horrors."

"It remains to be said that Mr. Casement, whose reputation already stood high, performed the difficult and unpleasant task entrusted to him with extraordinary ability, and that his report might have been written by a machine—a painfully eloquent machine—so judicious and free from bias or prejudice is its tone."

In another place Casement is given this further praise:

"There is one man who will probably soon become the target for profuse Belgian and Continental abuse, and that is the one Englishman who knows more of Belgium on the Congo than any other of my acquaintance. I refer to Mr. Roger Casement, His Majesty's consul on the Congo. Mr. Casement was at Delagoa bay when I landed there in 1894."

"Roger Casement is the sort of man depicted in Jules Verne's novels, the man who is everlastingly explaining and extricating himself from every imaginable difficulty by superhuman tact, wit and strength."

"He would wander away for weeks and months with merely a black attendant or two, trekking along the Great frontier, studying the language and the customs of the natives, establishing relations with the chiefs and sounding them as to their feelings in matters interesting to Downing st."

"It is not saying more than the truth when I testify that Mr. Casement knew more of the natives between Basutoland and the shores of Mozambique than any other white man."

"It is not because Mr. Casement impressed me personally that I write. I went behind his back and made inquiries of others in South Africa."

The abuse which it was predicted would descend upon Casement after the publication of his report was shortly forthcoming in overflowing measure. But the action of the British government put the official seal of approval on Casement's work and sustained him all along the line.

For another exposition of atrocities which shortly followed Casement was knighted. He was sent secretly to the Putumayo district in South America in 1910 and exposed completely the outrages inflicted upon the Indians by a British rubber company.

In connection with his work here Casement saw President Taft and so interested him and his administration in the situation that they set to work and secured immensely improved conditions for the rubber workers on the Amazon.

When the Putumayo atrocities had been put to an end Casement resigned. The entire amount of the pension which he had drawn until 1914, Sir Roger used to further the cause of a free Ireland. He was one of the founders of the Irish volunteer movement and is still a member of the governing board.

The volunteers were established by Casement and other idealists who had not before had a place in Irish public life. The organizers never ceased to remind recruits that the Irish National volunteer force sought no quarrel with any section of Irishmen. The fine temper of the movement quickly produced an admirable result. Unionists and Nationalists began for the first time in history to respect and trust each other. Irish affairs were lifted into a much better atmosphere.

It has always pleased Casement to call attention to the fact that many of the greatest of the Irish revolutionary

heroes have been Protestants and he has prepared this interesting list:

Robert Emmet, who was hanged; Lord Edward Fitz Gerald, who was killed; and Wolfe Tones, who was sentenced to death and died in prison.

Smith O'Brien, who was transported to Tasmania.

John Mitchel, grandfather of the mayor of New York, who was transported to Tasmania, was rescued by Irish-Americans and brought to the United States. He was tried for the expression of his opinions, not for any overt act.

Then there were also:

Thomas Davis, the founder of the Young Ireland movement.

Isaac Butt, the father of Home Rule for Ireland, and Charles Stewart Parnell, the man who made it seem possible.

"All Protestants, and all honored and all loved by their Catholic countrymen," says Sir Roger.

"Ireland would be as much a unit for home rule today as are Canada and Australia were not religious dissensions deliberately provoked and encouraged for the purpose of preventing Irishmen from taking united action."

As for the attempt to kidnap Sir Roger in Norway, every one who has made a careful examination of the evidence offered to support the charge, says there can be no question that the English government both planned the plot and did what it could to carry it into execution. Handwriting experts in Germany have asserted that the writing on the incriminating documents which Sir Roger has in his possession concerning the plans of the kidnapping is the same as that which can be found in English diplomatic documents on file in the German foreign office.

Casement intends to press the charges to the very limit. He is to insist that the Norwegian government push its own examination as far as possible. He also intends to push a libel suit against at least one American newspaper that is alleged to have circulated defamatory charges against him so that ultimately the evidence will all come out in court and under oath.

## Have You a Kalograma?

NOW the "Kalograms."

What is it? Well, it's the seals made from one's personal name worked up to a superior form of art and beauty. It is something like an aristocratic emblematism of refinement and beauty, indicating the character of the person to whom it belongs. For there is in the herald of modern life the same thing as in a heraldic emblem; the virtues of the possessor are explained in the kalograma as in a medieval blazon.

The kalograma is most frequently used in marking the stationery of fastidious persons. It plays a dainty role when used as embroidery on linen, and it is often embroidered or engraved on metals for the handles, snuff rings, bracelets

on leather furniture or carved on wood.

The origin of the kalograms may be found in Chinese and Japanese antiquity. But between this far distant art and the up-to-date kalograms of Torres Palomar, the artist who has made a specialty of designing them, and who has lived most of his life in the Orient, there is the same grade of distance that exists between the customs of the ancients and our modern life.

Some of the kalograms that have been carried out are those of Pierre Loti, delineated in dark green, a saffron O against a twilight background; Caruso, in gold, merging into silver against indigo grading to Nipper blue; D'Annunzio in blue and gold on a white ground; Otéro in black on green, with thick red brightened by gold.